

A NEW SPECIES OF *Ghilianella* AND THE FEMALE OF  
*Ghinallelia claviventris* (BERGROTH)  
(HETEROPTERA: REDUVIIDAE: EMESINAE)

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*Abstract.*—The female of *Ghinallelia claviventris* (Bergroth) and *Ghilianella oblongata* n. sp. are described and illustrated. Wygodzinsky's (1966) key to the species in *Ghinallelia* is modified to accommodate *G. claviventris*. Both genera are Neotropical.

*Key Words:* Heteroptera, Reduviidae, female *Ghinallelia claviventris*, *Ghilianella oblongata* n. sp.

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The specimens treated in this paper were discovered among reduviids kindly lent to me by Dr. Harry Brailovsky, from Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. The repositories are indicated under the corresponding descriptions. All measurements are in mm.

*Ghilianella oblongata* Maldonado,

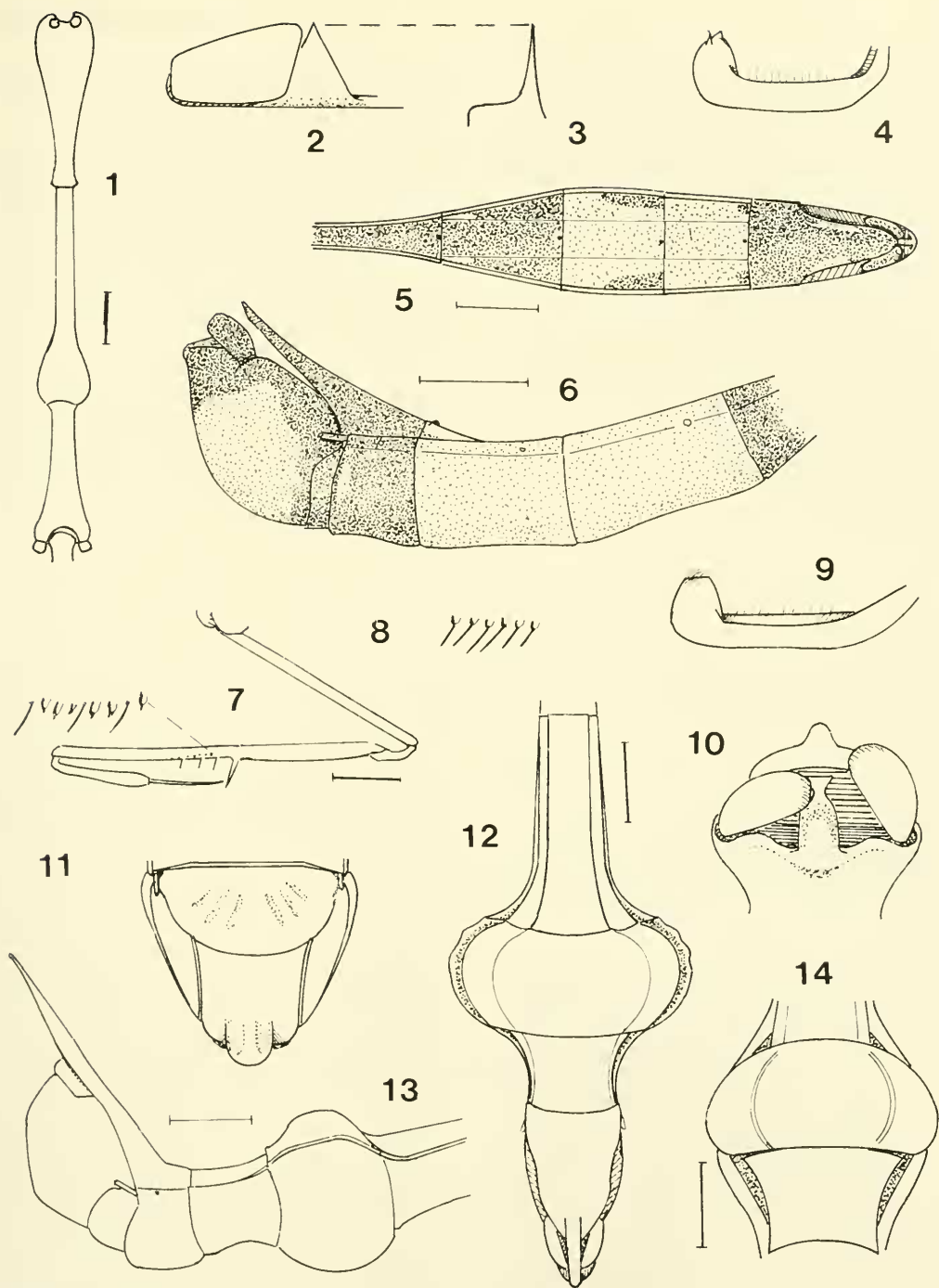
NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1-7

Male.—*Coloration:* Mostly black; abdominal segments 5 and 6 brownish yellow (Fig. 6), their terga with three small apical black areas (Fig. 5); apical margin of seventh sternum and hypopygium ventrally grayish yellow, both areas slightly darker than fifth and sixth sterna.

Head and body sparsely granulose. Body with moderately abundant short, decumbent, silvery pilosity. Head densely covered with yellow, decumbent scalelike setae; this type of setae scarce on thoracic segments, lacking in abdomen. Head—length 1.81, anterior lobe from interocular sulcus to apex 0.69, width across eyes 1.0, eyes width 0.25, interocular space 0.56; interantennal spine

broad basally, short, horizontal. Antennal segments: I, 9.88; II, 7.75; III, 1.25; IV, 1.13; glabrous. Rostral segments: I, 0.50; II, 0.53; III, 1.13. Fore legs (Fig. 7): coxa 3.81, trochanter 0.88, femur 5.63, tibia 1.63; tarsus 1.31, unsegmented; claws two, outer curved, much longer than inner one, inner adpressed to base of outer; armature of femur—first posteroventral spine about three times its length from base; anteroventral series (Fig. 7) with alternating long and short setigerous spines and irregularly placed setae, the last  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the series with consecutively shorter spines. Thorax (Fig. 1): lengths of segments 2.88, 3.94, 2.19; anterior segment the thickest, with a caudal slightly bigibbous elevation; prosternum with a shallow v-shaped apical notch. Abdomen (Figs. 5, 6): oblong after narrow first segments; slightly widening to apex of third segment, fourth widening to apex, fifth the widest, tapering from fifth to basal half of seventh; terga inside lateral margins of abdomen; third to sixth terga with small wart at middle of posterior margin; lateral posterior angles of terga fourth to sixth slightly raised above level of following tergum; seventh tergum



Figs. 1-14. 1-7. *Ghilianella oblongata* Maldonado, n. sp., male holotype. 1, thorax, dorsal aspect; 2, paramere and hypopygial spine, caudal aspect; 3, hypopygial spine, lateral aspect; 4, paramere, dorsal aspect; 5, abdomen, dorsal aspect; 6, abdomen, lateral aspect; 7, fore leg, detail of anteroventral series. 8-14. *Ghinallelia claviventris* (Bergroth). 8, setae of anteroventral series of fore femur; 9, paramere, male, dorsal aspect; 10, apex of hypopygium, male, caudal aspect; 11, genital segments, female, caudal aspect; 12, last abdominal segments, male, dorsal aspect; 13, last abdominal segments, male, lateral aspect; 14, fifth and sixth abdominal terga, female, dorsal aspect. All scale lines equivalent to 1 mm.

raised toward apex, narrowing from basal third to acute apex and almost reaching level of apex of parameres, transversely rugose, rugosities fine on basal half, thicker on apical half. Hypopygium opening upward; apical spine triangular, flat, vertical, hidden by parameres; parameres relatively deep and thin, incurved (Figs. 2–4). Overall length 17.1–17.3.

*Holotype*: Male, ECUADOR, Pichincha prov., Tinalandia, 10 km east of Santo Domingo de los Colorados, ca 2500 ft, 11–17.v.1986, J. E. Eger coll.; in National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), Washington, DC. Paratypes: 3 males, same data, one in UNAM, two in the author's collection.

The combination of an oblong abdomen in dorsal view, and pale-colored abdominal segments 5 and 6 is unique. The species keys close to *G. gladiator* McAtee and Malloch in Wygodzinsky's key (1966: 474). The abdomen of *G. oblongata* is slightly widest at segment 5 and in *G. gladiator* it is conspicuously widest at segment 5. Consequently, the second part of couplet 29 of the key must be modified and shortened to read: "Abdomen widest at level of third, fourth or fifth (missing in key) segment . . . 34a." Then:

- 34a. Seventh tergum relatively broad subapically, not surpassing apex of pygophore; abdominal segments 5 and 6 pale colored; abdomen slightly widest at segment 5 . . . . .  
 . . . . . *G. oblongata* Maldonado n. sp.  
 Seventh tergum remarkably slender and elongate, projecting beyond apex of pygophore at least by length of latter; abdomen uniformly colored or terga with a pair of small round spots of pile on hind margin . . . . . 34b
- 34b. Abdomen widest across fourth segment, etc.  
 . . . . . *G. assanatrix* Bergroth  
 Abdomen widest across fifth segment, etc.  
 . . . . . *G. gladiator* McAtee & Malloch

*Ghinallelia claviventris* (Bergroth)

Figs. 8–14

*Ghilianella claviventris* Bergroth, 1906: 318, male, Venezuela.

*Ghinallelia claviventris*: Wygodzinsky, 1966: 488.

Female.—Head, pronotum, antennae, middle and hind tibiae dark brown. Fore legs, middle and hind femora, abdomen brown. Body almost glabrous, microsetae very scarce except at base of head and on thoracic segments. Head and thorax granulose.

*Head*: Length 2.00, anterior lobe of head length 1.06, posterior lobe of head 0.94, width across eyes 1.00; eyes small, distant from upper and lower margins of head, width of eye 0.19, interantennal spine wide basally, horizontal; lateral margins of posterior lobe slightly bisinuous; collum poorly defined. Antennal segments: I, 11.11; II, 9.22; very short microsetose, others missing. Rostrum: I, 0.25; II, 0.56; III, 2.50; apex of second reaching midlength of eye. Fore legs general shape as in Fig. 7: coxa 4.06, trochanter 0.88, femur 6.06, tibia 1.81, tarsi 1.56; claws: internal long, external very small and adpressed to internal; both series of armature of femur arising at three times the length of the first spine, anteroventral series consisting of fine setae arising from small, wart like bases (Fig. 8), not interrupted basally, the longest less than half length of first, irregularly interspersed with long setae; first spine of posteroventral series 1.3 times diameter of segment. Thoracic segments: 2.94, 3.63, 2.56; pronotum narrowing to base, meso- and metanotum broader basally. Abdomen: gradually widening to basal fourth of fourth, thence abruptly widening to apex of segment; fifth forming widest part of bulbosity (Fig. 14); sixth broad basally, narrower apically, sides and apical margin slightly concave. Genital segments: eighth tergum semicircular, half as long as seventh; ninth tergum slightly longer than eighth, with a tongue-like, short, slightly elevated, apical projection (Fig. 11). Overall length 26.5 mm.

Specimens studied: female, La Trilla, VENEZUELA, 10.vii.81; in the collection

of the Institute of Biology at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma, Mexico. A male collected at the same time and place, in the author's collection.

Both sexes of *Ghinallelia claviventris* coincide in the shape and pilosity of the thorax and by having the bulbous abdominal segment formed by the fifth segment mostly. This last character identifies the species. The female runs to couplet 23 of Wygodzinsky's key together with *G. globifera* (Bergroth). The abdomen of the latter is oblong, hence the trivial name, and the second segment is slightly wider than the others. Details of ab-

domen and genitalia of the male of the former are illustrated in Figs. 9, 10, 11, 13. The male of *G. globifera* has a bulbous abdominal swelling but the widest part is formed by the fourth segment.

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